The Prosecution in Hayden's Trial Tracing en flunce of Arsenic

MARY STANNARD'S STOMACH

Was the Poison in It Part of That the Preacher Bought for Rats?

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

New Haven, Oct. 17, 1879. In the Hayden murder trial to-day the time has been occupied mainly in tracing out the course of an ounce of arenic. This was purchased by the accused, he says, on the morning of the tragedy. the accused, he says, on the morning of the tragedy. Some time afterward a quantity of arsenic was found in the stomach of Mary Stannard. Hayden then mentioned that he had bought arsenic, and a man sent to his barn by his counsel found there a spice box with arsenic in it. This box and its contents afford one of the mysteries of the case. Hayden says it contained all the arsenic he bought in Middletown, and therefore none of it could have been administered by him to Mary Stannard. But it has been rumored that the State will endeavor to show that the contents of this box were not the arsenic bought in Middletown, but that the poison pur-chased in Middletown and the poison found in Mary Stannard's stomach were identical in character; and further, that the arsenic found in the box was of a different kind. Here is an exceedingly delicate cal point, which remains to be decided upon the testimony of the experts who analyzed the poisons. Their presence was antici-pated to-day, and among the spectators were many ters. The only one who appeared, however, was Professor Johnson, who made some of the analyses of parts of Mary Stannard's body. The prisoner's father and mother and a younger brother were seated by him to-day. They are from Massachu-setts, his father being proprietor of a small hotel at Martha's Vineyard.

Upon the openingsof the court this morning, as the Judges were about to decide yesterday's objection of the prosecution to the witness' (Mr. Root) giving the whole story of Hayden at the trial in Madison, the counsel for the State addressed the Madison, the counsel for the State addressed the Court, saying that he State did not intend to put in evidence any part of Hayden's statement at Madison, except that relating to the purchase of arsenne; they except that relating to the purchase of arsenne; they except that relating to the purchase of arsenne; they except that relating to the purchase of a seam; they except that relating to the purchase of a seam; they except the relating to the purchase of a seam; they except the relating to the purchase of the defence in their cross-examination had been such that the proceeding is an examination had been such that the proceeding is murder. It has been said, gentlement of the Swath when a continue the day of the tragedy as thyden had related them at the bour of adjournment, was recalled and held for an hour or more. Under cross-examination he went the preliminary hearing. Substantially his story was that, after returning from Middletown and stopping at the priming record of the state of the

the day of the tragedy he talked with a physician about his wife's condition, and saked numerous questions regarding prepanney and kindred topics.

HAYDEN'S SUMPICIOUS SILENCE.

Counsel for the State agant took the witness, who related the mentioning, in the preliminary hearing, of possible allegations of poissoning and lighted as about the purchase of poison prior to nor at the time of his arrest nor at any period of the hearing until he was placed on the stand as a witness in his own behalf. Counsel continuing to draw from the witness statements of various times whom Hayden had opportunities to admit ha purchase of arsenic and falled so to do, counsel for the defence entered an experiment was that Hayden, until called to the witness statements of prisoner, who had no right or opportunity to speak. Mr. Waller claimed that the State was entitled to all the benonts that could be neal from Hayden's remarkable conduct. Any explanatory statement that he might have lated the nurseled girl's stomach had been delivered to the chemists for analysis.

The Court held that as Hayden had not had an opportunity to explain anything after his arrest and until the testified to.

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The Court held that as Hayden he opion, although on that date directions had been given for the examination of the body.

Prisoner's counsel endeavored to dispel whatever effect this testimony was of real interest. On the state stimulation of the preliminary hearing the counsel to have the preliminary hearing the state of the strength of the

portion that had not been used in destroying the redents and delivered it to Professor White, of the Yale Medical School.

The State then introduced its second expert, Professor Johnson, of the Sheffield Scientific School in New Haven, in which he is an instructor. He testified that he had made several analyses in cases of poisoning by strychinine and arsenic, and portions of the body of Mary Stannard had been given him for examination; the atomach was in good order and the orifices securely closed; he first removed the ligatures and then cut from orifice to orifice with secisors; the stomach contained a small quantity of liquid and partly digasted food, including parts of black-berries; there was also about a teaspoonful of a heavy white gritty powder, which, when exposed to the light, reflected light like crystals; under a microscope the crystals were plainly visible; this was common white arsenic; interningled with it were small flakes of a yellowish arsenic or arsenic sulphides; the inner membrane of the stomach was stained with yellow, the same color as these sulphides, and a test proved the stains to be of the same matter; this is not uncommon in a body poisoned with arsenic, and results from the action of hydrogen sulphide gas on white arsenic; this gas is very offensive, fully as had as the odor from stale eggs, and comes from the sulphur in the animal tissue decomposing; the white powder was collected, dried and weighed, the weight being 88 1-3 grains in the gross, there being some foreign substance; being purified and three grains reserved for tests, there was left 60 11-100 grains; one half of the liver was next analyzed and yielded 11 66-100 grains of arsenic; on analyzing the brain matter slight traces were found, and a Marsh test case gave a good arsenical "mirror," as the chemists term it.

At this point the Court adjourned to Tuesday next at ten o'clock.

THE LAW OF SELF-DEFENCE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STOCKTON CLOSES THE PROSECUTION OF JOSEPH A. BLAIR FOR KILL-ING HIS COACHMAN-HIS REVIEW OF THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE --- A JURYMAN SICK. AND THE JUDGE'S CHARGE POSTPONED UNTIL

The Newark Court House was yesterday crowded with people anxious to hear the summing up of the prosecution. This important duty devolved on Atrney General Stockton, and the able exposition which he made of the law of self-defence in the course of his address to the Court and jury throws much light on a subject on which there exists considerable misapprehension in the public mind. The law is much more tender of human life than is generally believed. After commenting on the sadness of his duty he proceeded to review the evidence and the pleadings of the defence. he said:—The defence have laid down certain propositions as law. It is true a man may put a revolver in his pocket under certain circumstances and may keep a servant in his place. But if a man, being abused by a servant, gets a re-volver and shows it to the servant, and, when the

manelaughter when the revenge is disproportionate and barbarons. Where express malice is proved, although the law might, apart from evidence of malice, have imputed the set to unadvised passion on acount of recent provocation, yol it will be murder.

The deceased, it was urged, was not at the time a trespasser, but, if he was, no case can be found in the books to warrant the position that "merely because a man is a trespasser upon my land I may kill him;" on the centrary, the law upon this point is well settled, "that when the trespass is barely against the property of another, not his dwelling house, it is not a provocation sufficient to warrant the owner in using a deadly weapon, and if he do, and with it kill the trespasser, this will be murder, because it is an act of violence beyond the degree of provocation. So he had no right to procure a weapon to be used in case of necessity, and then provocke the necessity. No man is justified or excussible in taking away the life of another unless the necessity for so doing is apparent as the only means of avoiding his own destruction or some very great injury. An accussed is justified in using force to detend his person only when force is necessary to accomplish that end. If the apprehended injury could otherwise be avoided he is bound to avoid the danger without resorting to violence. It is not enough that the accused believes himself to be in danger unless the facts and circumstances were such that a jury can say that he had reasonable grounds for his belief. To make homicide excussible on the ground of self-defence the danger must be actual and urgent. No contingent necessity will avail, and when the pretended necessity consists of the as yet unexecuted machinations of another the defendant is not conflict was in any way premediated by the defendant the document of the province of the provi

A PLEA OF INSANITY.

CONCLUSION OF FREDERICK CRILL'S TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF HIS DAUGHTER-GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) Nawron, N. J., Oct. 17, 1879.

Counsellor Resenkrans resumed his argument for the defence in the Crill murder trial at the opening of court this morning, continuing his review of the testimony, urging the indications of unsoundness Nawton, N. J., Oct. 17, 1879. of mind on the part of the prisoner and concluding with an eloquent appeal to the sympathics of the jury in the name of divine mercy. Shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Cochran began the

Shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Cochran began the argument for the State, claiming a verdict of murder in behalf of society's safety. He rehearsed the evidence, claiming that the strange actions narrated of the prisoner and shown in court were all assumed to produce a belief in his insanity. He here sits dumb through the whoie trial, while but a few weeks ago he talked intelligently in reference to law suits, and showed sagacity in selecting counsel to defend him. On the day of the nemicide he went to Hamburg to consult Colonol Kimbile, but not fludding him he confessed the deed. Counsel said the crime was committed on the impulse of the moment, but that none of the attendant circumstances were justly stributable to insanity. He told the jury that the punishment did not lie with them; the law is responsible for that. They were simply sworn to determine whether the prisoner was or was not guilty of murder.

Mr. Kimble asked the Court to instruct the jury upon the rules of law in reference to the plea of insanity.

Judge Dalrympie charged the jury that if Crill in-tended to take life he is guilty of murder in the

rise above prejudice; declare the truth, and your duty will be performed. The jury is not responsible for the consequences.

At three o'clock the jury retired. During the delivery of the arguments and the charge the court room was densely packed with suditors. Crill appeared idiotic throughout, seeming to have no idea of the purport of the proceedings.

THE VERDICT.

The jury came in at seven o'clock for instructions as to what constitutes murder in the second degree. Judge Dalrymple read the definition and the jury retired. They returned at a quarter before cleven and recorded their verdict of "guilty as he stands charged of murder in the first degree." The jury being polied each man affirmed the verdict as correct. Crill was perfectly unmoved. Sentence was deforred until Monday. Prisoner's counsel did not move for a new trial.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

on the 3d of July last, in Nyack, N. Y., was yester-day convicted, in the Rockland Oyor and Terminsr, of mursier in the first degree, and was sentenced by Judge Pratt to be hanged on the 28th of November.

CHILD MURDERER SENTENCED.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 17, 1879. A special despatch says George Baumgarten, the young farm hand who murdered little Sandy White in a horrible manner, has been tried and convicted at Monroe, Green county, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. He was taken to the Waupun Peni-tentiary last night, the proceedings having been kept quiet for fear of his being lynched.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. E. P. Loughridge, a dealer in fast trotting being thrown from his wagon by a runaway horse breaking his right leg in two places. Mr. Lough ridge is a well built, handsome man, about forty-five years of age. About nine o'clock yesterday morning he hitched a five-year-old brown sale horse to a four wheeled buggy and drove from Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue to Lexington avenue. The horse was skittish, and Mr. Loughridge was breaking him in for a road horse. he crossed over in the direction of Fourth avenue About the middle of the block a junkman shoving handcart was coming in an opposite direction. The horse shied at the jangling of the belis and Mr. other side of the road, but his appeal was unheeded. while the frightened animal was prancing sind endeavoring to break away a lager beer wagon came along, and for a moment closed out the view of the junkman's cart and the horse became manageable. No sooner had the lager beer wagon passed than the junkman headed his handcart in the direction of the prancing horse, causing him to plungs forward with a sudden bound, bringing the forward wheel of the buggy in violent collision with the curbstone. In a second the wheel was shivered into splinters and the animal dashed at a furious pace into Fourth avenue street car crowded with passengers, the animal rushed down the avenue at a furious pace, with Mr. Loughridge tagging at the roins. Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets men are employed repaying the streets, and owing to the obstruction the horse deviated from the thoroughtare and brought the side of the wagon against a lamppost on the east side of the avenue. Perceiving his danger Mr. Loughridge abandoned the reins and was about jumping from the wagon when he was dashed violently against the lamppost, and thence fell to the sidewalk in an insensible condition. The wagon was While the frightened animal was prancing ger Mr. Loughridge abandoned the reins and was about jumping from the wagon when he was dashed violently against the lamppost, and thence fell to the sidewalk in an insensible condition. The wagon was a wreck. The horse sped down Fourth avenue, and was brought to a halt at Twenty-second street. Mr. Loughridge was carried into a store on Fourth avenue, where the police, concluding he was dead, left him for nearly two hours before medical and was summoned. At last he was conveyed to the Bull's Head Hotel, Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street, where it was ascertained that his right leg was broken immediately above the knee joint and at the thigh, close to the hip. The former break was adjusted; but, inflammation having set in, the upper and more serious break could not be tampered with until the swelling had subsided.

Mr. Loughridge says his life has been frequently endangered by the owners of handcarts, who seem to take a delight in frightening skittish horses. Speaking of the delay in procuring him medical assistance, he said:—"I could chear the officers' talk and knew what they were saying, but I could not utter a word or make a motion. They kept giving contradictory orders. One wanted to send for a cab, another for a stretcher, another for an ambulance, but none of them seemed to do anything practical. I was afraid they would leave me there to die. My friends were outside and would have taken care of me, but the officers would not let them come in."

MANGLED BY A TRAIN.

The identity of the unfortunate man who met his death on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the early morning of the 14th inst.—a report of which was an-nounced in the HERALD of the following day—has den, N. J. On the morning of the accident he left the farm, as he was accustomed, shortly after five o'clock with a wagon load of milk for shipment by the twenty-five minutes to six train to New York. teamster Leopold Kaldenbach, while Goenner sat in the rear of the wagon with his back toward the is only about thirty feet north of the Linden depot, Kaldenbach saw the headlight of an advanc-

is only about thirty feet north of the Linden depot, Kaldenbach saw the headlight of an advancing locomotive, and, mistaking it for the freight train due at twenty-five minutes to siz, drove his team on to the track, which he had barely cleared as the Philadelphia express, due at twenty-eight minutes atter five, came dashing up at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The fact that Kaldenbach arrived at the depot atone did not trouble his mind. He thought that the deceased, who was of a rather lazy disposition, had gone off to avoid the labor of unloading the milk came, nor was his absence much commented upon until the HERALD of the next day chronicied the finding on a Pennsylvania Railroad engine of the horribly mangied remains of an unknown man.

WHAT WAS FOUND.

A search was at once instituted at the crossing near the Linden depot, and the horror stricken scarchers soon came upon the shattered pieces of a skull strewn about on the ground, and here and there clots of blood, with which brains were mingled. A little further on a hat was discovered and recognized as having belonged to Goenner, and this left no further doubt of the unfortunate man's sadend. There is reason to believe that poor Goenner, realizing his imminent danger from the advancing locomotive, in a frantic endeavor to save himself leaped for dear life, but, failing to clear the train, was crushed to death.

Deceased was a German by birth, was thirty years of age and had been in this country some ten or twelve years. He spoke English fluently and was a man of good education. His trade was that of a watchmaker, and when not engaged in farm work he would look after the chronometers owned by the village people. Quite recently he received a letter from his relatives in Germany, informing him that he had fallen heir to a anuglittle income, and it was a his intention to stay with his employer at Linden until the spring and then return to Germany to enjoy his newly acquired weath. He is said to have a sister in St. Louis, but her address is unknown. The dea

STARRED FIVE TIMES. Matthew Gibson, aged thirty-nine years, is at Chambers Street Hospital suffering from a stab wound inflicted by Stephen Many, at No. 60 Wash-ington street, on Thursday night. Deputy Coroner Cushman was yesterday notified that the injured man was in a dangerous condition and took his antemortem statement, as follows:—"I came home from Weebswken, where I worked, about six o'clock last night; efter suppor my brother-in-law. Stephen Many, who resides on Washington street, near Rector, came into my room; he was intoxicated and my wife and children asked him to go away; he would not do so; my edeat daughter put him out of the room; about ten minutes later he returned; I told him he could not stay in the house in his drunken condition; my daughter suddenly screamed out. "Father, father, he is going to stab me;" this was on the second floor; I was in the room at the time, while Many was in the hallway following my daughter; I went into the hallway, and Many turned around and stabbed me three times in the shoulder and twice in the abdomen with a pocket knife; he then rain away down stairs; I did not strike him at any time before the stabbing, but after he stabbed me I shoved nim; I cannot say whether he fell or not."

Many, who is also at Chambers Street Hospital, is suffering from severe scalp wounds. He claims that he was beaten with a club by Gibsou. OBITUARY.

BIGHT REV. WILLIAM ROLLINSON WHITTING-HAM, D. D., LL. D., BISHOP OF MARYLAND. The Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, the able and accomplished Episcopal Bishop of Mary-land, died at seven o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Aldeath was a complete surprise to his family. During the past mouth his condition had greatly improved nd it was proposed to remove him to Baltimore. On Tuesday last there was again a change for the worse, but as he had been suffering so much from ease of the spine, his wife and sons did not expect the end would come so soon. The funeral will take from St. Mark's Church, West Orange, at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday next. The intelligence of the Bishop's death was a painful surprise to the church people of the diocese residing at Baltimore. An informal meeting of Episcopal clergy was held there last evening at the residence of Rev. Dr. Leeds, at which it was decided to call a general meeting of the clergy at St. Paul's Church at noon to-day. At this meeting arrangements will be made for attending the funeral, and it is expected there will be a large representation of the clergy and laity of the diocese present at the obsequies. All the Episcopal churches in Maryland will be draped in mourning, and at the rectors to the loss the diocess has sustained in the demise of the eminent prelate.

William R. Whittingham was born in New York city, December 2, 1805. His father was a well known

usiness man, who possessed a brilliant classic education, and his mother was remarkable for her attainments in the same direction. It is said that she made herself a proficient in ancient languages under her husband's guidance, with the express purpose of teaching her son, the future bishop, and that at one time she gave instruction in Hebrew to theological students. Enjoying such home advantages, young Whittingham was enabled to dis pense with the routine of a collegiste course, and being destined for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was qualified before he com pleted his eighteenth year to enter the General Theological Seminary. That institution had but reently been organized (1821), and its leading instructor was the late Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Turner. ion of Scripture. It was chiefly to his teachings that young Whittingham was indebted for a mareliously rapid progress in biblical lore, and he was united to Professor Turner by a deep and tender at-tachment until the latter's death, December 21, 1861 It was in literary partnership with Professor Turner that while still a student he translated from the Latin and German and prepared for the press Jahn's well known "Introduction to the Old Testament" (N. Y., 1827), which immediately became a text book tingham graduated from the seminary in 1825, when not yet twenty years of age, and spent the ensunot yet twenty years of age, and spent the ensuing year before attaining the canonical age tor ordination in further theological and miscellaneous studies, including the completion of the above mentioned translation. Ordained a deacon by Bishop Hobart, March 11, 1827, he engaged with intense energy in parochial work as a missionary in and about Orange, N. J. Before the end of the year he was advanced to the priesthood and continued to labor for several years in and about New York city. He became a prominent member of a society of Episcopal clergymen organized for the mutual cultivation of biblical studies, and along with Dr. Turner, Dr. John Frederick Schroeder and Rev. Manton Eastman, afterward Bishop of Massachusetts, he published in 1829 a volume

don's designated in 1829 a volume of "Essays and Dissertations in Eiblical Literature." In the following years he olited sover the study of the control of t

at Grace Church, Baltimore, May 29, 1875, the subject was brought up by a motion to amend the canons so as to make it discretionary and not obligatory with the bishop to cause such charges to be investigated. The subject was debated at great length and with much carnestness, Bishop Whittingham presenting an eloquent exposition of his views. Resolutions were adopted in deprecation of the proposed trial by a clerical vote of 59 to 16, as compared with a lay vote of 27 to 29, A court of investigation, appointed by the Presiding Bishop. Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., met at Grace Church, Baltimore. July 30, 1875, to decide whether the charges justified bringing the Bishop to trial. After a aession of four days the Court, by a vote of 9 to 4, adopted resolutions to the effect that there were not sufficient grounds to put Bishop Whitingham on trial. At the same timethe offending elergymen of Mount Calvary Church were censured for their act, and thus the imputation of countenancing the doctrine of purgatory was effectually removed from the Episcopal Church of Maryland without the necessity of other proceedings. This resuit of the court of inquiry was generally anticipated and approved.

"LEPPER" HUGHES RETIRES.

Eight men started yesterday morning at the Madison Square Garden to continue the race in which

ONLY SEVEN MEN LEFT ON THE TRACK AT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

forty brave men competed on Monday morning last, Hughes, the "Lepper," gave out during the day, complaining that his "inerds" troubled him. As features during the morning, but late in the day, just before he retired, he looked very bad indeed. Colic was written in every lineament of his face. and, though he continued for hours to "grin and bear it," he had finally to give up. At about half-past six o'clock he retired and was taken in charge by his better half, who has been his devoted attendant ever since the start. When he left the track he had 24s miles to his credit. "Blowar" Brown and the pie-eating Norman Taylor, who is now said to be training on a dish of peanut shells, tried to cheer the "Lepper" and induce him to continue the struggle; but his "inords" prevailed and he would not be cheered. During the day Merritt, who made suen a good record in the Astley belt contest, and Hart, the colored protege of Dan O'Leary, both of whom are entered for the races next week, appeared during the day and did a little practice work. Poor little Vint, who is now popularly known as "Waxond," has tallen from the first to the fourth place, and though he seems now to have no chance of winning anything he continues his work. "Old Sport" has overhanded the "Big Swede," and their scores at midnight were identical. At twelve o'clock, noon, Campana was two miles in advance of Colston, but the heavy-footed Swede pickel up during the day and caught the Bridgeport sport. The exhibitions given by O'Leary and Hart still continue popular, and all the house during the afternoon and evening. O'Leary was the recipient, during the evening, of a magnificent bouquet from a well-known literary lady.

The late hours of the evening were made lively by the attack on a party of gentlemen by two policemen, who were spared the trouble of using their clubs by the good sense of the visitors, who retired in time to save their skulls. Another incident of interest was a wordy war between Mr. Parney Aaron and the backers of one of the men on the track. Neither pistols nor bowie knives were used, and both parties retired cooler after a long tak.

Score at Midnight.

At midnight the score stood as follows:—

Fitzgerald 330 Waters. 288
Colston. 321 Durfane 280
Campana 321 Barber 275
Vint 310 and, though he continued for hours to "grin and bear it," he had finally to give up. At about half-past

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

THE AUTUMN MEETING AT THE PIMLICO COURSE. parts of the country by nearly every train of cars running into Baltimore for the races which commence at that place on Tuesday next. The following is a list of the horses which were in the stables at Pimlico on Thursday and large acquisitions are expected:-

expector:

MESSIE, WILLIAMS & OWENS STABLE,—Checkmate,
Volturno, Fortuna and Vera Cruz.

Mil. JOSEPH McMahon.—Claudia, Scotilla and

Aureolus.

Mu. W. H. JENNINGS.—Glenmore.

Mu. CLAPHAN SMITH.—Question, The Baron, Utilita and Lady Lou.

MR. SAMUEL McDANNEL.—Sunlight and Dairy
Maid.

Maid.

Missens. Bennett & Co.—Deadhead and Dandy.
Mr. Charles Erro.—Disturbance and Contessa.
Mr. W. R. Barcock.—Jeannette Murray, Troublesome and Piquot.
Mr. Hugh Gappnex.—Burgoo, Dalgaisian, Derby,
Lucky Hit, Clyde Hampton, two year coit by Wanderer and two year coit by Milosian.
Mr. Daniel O'Conner.—Ike Bonham and Albert.
Daly Brothers.—Lizzie D, Jessie D, Willie D and
Pomeroy.

Pomeroy.

Messas. Dwyer Prothers.—Jericho, Warfield,
Dharlie Gorham and Kenny.

Mr. G. B. Monnis.—Mintzer.

Mn. J. N. Ackerman.—Edwin A. Surge, Dunkirk

MR. J. A. ACKERMAN.

MR. JOEN BOWIE.—Oriole, Beile, Skylark, Tennessee, Loudon and Ivy.

MR. CHARLES BOYLE.—Charlie Bush and Juanita.

MR. F. STKARNS, JR.—Virginian, Farley, Tom Scarlet and Minnie Andrews.

MR. H. COULSTON.—Irish King.

MR. W. P. BURCH.—Governor Hampton, Virgilian, two-year-old filly by War Dance, and Eunice.

MR. O. O. WEST.—Enterprise.

MR. GEORGE L. LORILLARD.—Harold, Monitor, Worlds. Louisnier. Queen's Own, Sensation and

Ferida, Loulanier, Quoen's Own, Sens Grenada. Mr. James R. Krenk,—Lord Murphy. Messus, S. W. Bowen & Co.—Florence B. Mr. H. P. McGraft,—Verdiet and Auda. Mr. E. A. Clabaugh.—Rochester, Odon, A.

icia. Ma. S. D. Bruck.—General Phillips.

RITTERSVILLE DRIVING PARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 17, 1879. The fall meeting of the Bittersville Driving Park been so large and the number of entries composed of better horses than on this occasion. The Park

of better horses than on this occasion. The Park has been entered in the National Association and it is the determination of the managers to bring it to a good standing.

The programme of the day's sport began with a pacing race for horses that had never heaten 2:22 In that style of going; purse of \$200, divided. William C, of Philadelphia, was the winner; McCunsey's Fruz, of Philadelphia, second money, and Cramer's Eddie C, of Edvidere, N. J., third money. Time, 2:31½—2:34;—2:32. Goff's John H. Starin, of New York, trouted an exhibition half milen 1:11½, the first quarter being in 35½ seconds. A special purse of \$100 followed and was won by Quintin's Lady Gray, of Trenton, N. J.; Ogden's Kate L, of Philadelphia, second money, and Smith's Minnie B, of Philadelphia, third money. Time, 2:38½—2:42½—2:41½.

KENTUCKY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 17, 1879. The unfinished 2:22 race of yesterday was the first event to-day. The following is a summary:-

HORSE NOTE.

Daisy Hamilton has been purchased by Mr. J. B. West, of this city. She won the five-year-old race at Prospect Park in September for Baker & Harrigan, taking a record of 2:28% in the fourth heat, giving an insight into her real speed only in the last quar-ter of the mile, which she trotted better than a 2:20 gait, creating an impression that she has valuable turf qualities.

WEBB AND BOYTON.

After finishing his trip down the Merrimac River for 200 miles, Captain Paul Boyton is at present rest-ing in Boston. On the 23d inst. he will start for Canada, where he intends to enter the Connecticut Causda, where he intends to enter the Connecticut River and swim down its entire length, to Long Island Sound. The voyage will be 400 miles long, and will be extremely difficult on account of the many cataracts, rapids and falls to be met with. He expects to finish the run inside of ten days. In December the navigator will go to California, where he has signed a contract to exhibit for fifty days.

Captain Mathow Webb, the great English swimmer, will leave this city on the 23th inst. for Australia, where he intends to compete for the Australia, where he intends to compete for the Australia, where he intends to compete for the Australia championship. Previous to going he will challenge Boyton to swim him next summer ten miles in American waters, for the championship of the world and \$3,000 a side. He will accept the four miles handicap offered by Boyton.

CRICKET.

DAFT'S ENGLISH ELEVEN VS. TOUNG AMERICA ELEVEN AT PHILADELPHIA-FIRST DAY'S

The three days' match between Daft's English eleven and the Young America eleven began this

morning on the new ground of the Young America

Club at Stenton and failed to attract more than about fifteen hundred speciators. The ground was very really too new for cricket playing. At half-past twelve o'clock the game commenced. Captain New-hall, having won the toss, elected to go the bat, sending Large and Bussier to face the bowling of Shaw and Morley, the slow bowler opening the attack from the pavilion end. Bussier was the first to retire, being easily eaught by Shaw. Bob Newhall filled the vacancy and opened his account with a crisp cut for 2. Large was shortly after taken at crisp cut for 2. Largo was shortly after taken at point by Lockwood scoring 5 singles—two wickets for 17 runs. Charley Nowhall then joined his brother, and made a couple and a single, when Shaw removed his middle stump. Dixon followed, and almost immediately Bob was bouted by the slow bowler. His contribution of 12 runs consisted of 4 twos and the rest singles. George Newhall, the next man in, male an excellet cut past cover point, scoring 3, when his "lumber yard" was disarranged by Shaw—five wickets for 33. Dan next partnered Dixon. The latter made a good drive for 3, but in the next over Dan, who had only made a single, was beautifully bowled by Morley. Brown followed and scored I, in the meantime having seen Dixon retire—seven for 37. The dinner bell rang at this juncture. After an interval of an hour the game was resumed. Clark now became Brown's partner. In Shaw' first overl the latter was disposed of. Van Renssalaer next left the club house and joined Clark; both these batsmen went to work merrily and runs came rapicly for a time, when "Van" received his coup de grace from Morley being bowled by "a veriable rasper." This batsman had one "life," however, at the hands of Morley, who ran a long way from the wicket and missed a difficult chance. His score of 11 was composed of 2 threes, 2 twos and a single. Wright, last man in, was bowled in Morley's same over, Clark carrying out his bat for a well-obtained 14. The first inning of they Y.A.C. closed at twenty minutes to four P. M. for 64 runs.

Punctually at four o'clock the Englishmen commenced their inning, their first representatives being Clystic and Lockwood. The former soon fell a vettim to Charley Newhall, who was bowling in his best form. The fielding of the Young Americas was also very creditable, every man seeming on his metter to keep down the score of their antagonists. Seby made a single, when a grand ball of Charley's shattered his timber—two wickets for 13. Shrewsbury added 14, and was caught by Van rather easily—three for 39. Barnes and Lockw

Total.

Euns at fail of wickets 3, 13, 39.

Bowling Analysis.

Overs. Runs. Maid- Wick

> CHICKET IN CANADA. WHITBY, Ont., Oct. 17, 1879.

The cricket match between the Irish eleven and he Whitby sixteen was resumed this morning, the former continuing their first inning, which was not concluded until five P. M., their score being 396. The Whitbys then went to the bat, and at half-past five P. M., when the stumps were drawn, had scored 58 for thirteen wickets.

BASEBALL

The batting and fielding average of the National Association is led by Lipman Pike, of Brooklyn. He has dropped only two fly balls this season, and has a total of only ten errors charged against him white playing in four different positions—pitcher, first and second base and centre field. He played in the Springfield and Albany clubs. Woods, of the Worcesters, led Pike in batting until the last two

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Nettie, McVey, arrived at Boston yesterday

SPORTING NOTES

SPORTING NOTES.

James B. Clark, of the Eclipse Athletic Club, has accepted the challenge of J. M. Hocking, of the New York Athletic Club, for a walk of any distance from one to seven miles.

D. H. Benjamin, of New York, and Mr. Smith, of the New Jarsey Gun Club, shot a glass ball match yesterday at Marion, N. J. The conditions were 50 balls each, 21 yards rise, Bogardus traps and \$25 a side. Benjamin broke 45 and Smith 40.

In the team matches of the State Pigeon Tournament, to be held at the West Side Driving Park, Jersey City, N. J., next week, representatives of the Long Branch, New York, Fountain, Midway, Shrewsburry, Middlesex, Brooklyn, Massan and Jersey City Helghis gun clubs will participate.

The feter given by the Duke at Chantilly during the hunting season will be this year of exceptional magnificence, as they will be accompanied by a grand housewarming of the château, which has been completely restored. They will last from the 18th to the 21st inst., will comprise hunting parties, banquets and balls, and will coincide with the autumn races.

won the first and Corrais the last three heats. Time, 52-52\(s_6-52-54.)

Edwards, the well known steeplechase jockey, has just died from injuries received at Maisons-Laffitte hurdle races, when he was thrown at a fence while riding Slowmatch, and was trampled on by the other horses. He hadshis moment of celebrity, and "backing Edwards' mounts" was once a favorite system with speculators on the turf; but a bad fall some time back, from which he recovered slowly, caused him to lose much of his nerve, and his riding since had not been so good. He leaves a wife and three children, and a subscription has been opened for their benefit.

The twenty-sixth contest for the sculling championship of France came off on the 6th inst. on the Seme, at Neuilly. Three prizes were given, the principal being a cup presented by Sir Richard Wallaco, Only six competitors entered; three belonging to the Paris Rowing Club and an equal number to the Cercle Nautique of France. The race was contested in heats of threes, the first and second in each appearing in the final. The cup with the championship was again taken by M. Alexandre Lein, who has now won for the fourth year in succession; M. Schwab took the second prize and M. Lambert the third. The distance of 2,000 metres (a mile and a quarter) was covered in the deciding course in 7m. 64 is. Mr. Reginald Gesling, who held the championship for seven years consecutively—from 1868 to 1875, there having been no race in 1870—officiated yesterday as judge.

TOO HANDY WITH THE PISTOL.

TOO HANDY WITH THE PISTOL

At the Williamsburg ferry landing foot of Broadway a tracas between a gateman and a passenger at ten o'clock last night was attended by an incident bordering on the tragical. Thomas Farrell, a steve-dore of this city, who lives in Park avenue, Brookdore of this city, who lives in Park avenue, Brook-lyn, reached the ferry in an intexteated condition and insisted upon passing through the entrance for vehicles. Rodney bowens, the gateman, directed the man to the entrance of passengers, at which Farrell took umbrage and abused the terry-man in unmeasured terms. As Farrell passed in its was heard to mutter something about getting square with the gateman, and was afterward seen to draw a postol. Walking directly to where Bowens stood Farrell pointed a revoiver at the gateman's head.